

December 28th, 1959

COCOM Document No. 3715.29/2 B

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COORDINATING COMMITTEERECORD OF DISCUSSIONONITEM 1529 - ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS2nd and 8th December, 1959

Present: Belgium (Luxembourg), Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

References: COCOM Documents Nos. 3700.1, .2, .3 and .5, 3715.00/1, 3715.29/1, W.P.1529/1 and Corrigendum, W.P.1529/2.

1. The FRENCH Delegate stated that the text of the definition of Item 1529 as set out in COCOM Document No. 3715.29/1 seemed too general and in his view was likely to give trouble to departments administering the control system. Moreover, referring to the Note which had been added to sub-item (a) the Delegate proposed that details should be given of the agreed understanding as to the "reasonable quantities etc." which might be exported. If that were impossible, he suggested that this Note should be deleted entirely.
2. The UNITED STATES Delegate, with reference to his French colleague's last point, recalled that he had only accepted this Note ad referendum.
3. The NETHERLANDS Delegate associated himself with his French colleague's remarks and stressed furthermore that in meetings now being held the C.C.I.T. was considering changes of frequency cut-offs for bandwidths used in television.
4. The GERMAN Delegate stated that his Delegation would have no objection to the deletion of the Note concerned.
5. The UNITED KINGDOM Delegate stated that his authorities had endeavoured to draw up a list of measuring, testing or calibrating instruments used only for television, and that the task had quickly proved impossible.
6. The COMMITTEE agreed to delete the Note appearing in sub-item (a) of the definition set out in COCOM Document No. 3715.29/1.
7. Commenting further on the statement he had made at the start of the debate, the FRENCH Delegate repeated that it was extremely inconvenient for control departments to be faced with vague expressions. The Delegate referred to the case of voltmeters, which, although not mentioned by name in the Lists, were nevertheless covered by the embargo. He stated that, in the French Delegation's view, the best solution would be complete deletion of this item or, failing that, the establishment of a list of the instruments which it was desired to keep under embargo.
8. The UNITED STATES Delegate stated that any change in definition required some clarification for the public, so as to avoid misunderstanding. This problem had been solved in the United States by means of announcements published in specialised periodicals.
9. The FRENCH Delegate, in reply to his United States colleague, said that owing to the fact that in France changes affecting the International Lists were published in the Official Journal, it was somewhat difficult to have modifications inserted therein too frequently.

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10. The GERMAN Delegate proposed the drawing up of a Note giving an illustrative list. He reminded the Committee that in 1958, when Item 1529 was inserted in the International Lists, a number of items had been deleted. It would therefore be advisable to include in Item 1529 all measuring, testing or calibrating instruments operating at frequencies of over 500 Mc/s.

11. The NETHERLANDS Delegate expressed the view that it was not highly important to draw up a list of the instruments which might be exported.

12. The GERMAN Delegate then suggested by way of compromise that the Committee should retain the definition they had adopted and that the following year they should establish a list of instruments under embargo in the event of difficulties having been caused by the present text. The Delegate then referred to another problem, that of spectrum analysers, which were excluded under the terms of the current definition of Item 1529 as they were covered by Item 1533. The Delegate wondered whether this exclusion clause should appear again in the new definition of Item 1529, or whether it would be preferable to delete Item 1533.

13. The UNITED STATES Delegate stated that his Delegation would prefer to retain the exclusion clause in Item 1529 and to keep Item 1533.

14. The GERMAN and UNITED KINGDOM Delegates stated that they had never understood why radio spectrum analysers were given privileged treatment.

15. The FRENCH Delegate stated that his Delegation could accept the present formula provided a distinction were made between analysers having a strictly civilian use, which should be freed, and types of analysers which military authorities considered dangerous, which should be safeguarded.

16. The UNITED STATES Delegate stated that analysers were chiefly used in the Bloc, as in the United States, in conjunction with military radar and electronic countermeasuring equipment. The United States Delegation were nevertheless prepared to consider a frequency cut-off at 500 Mc/s for these instruments provided that equipment thus freed were limited to instruments having interchangeable heads.

17. The FRENCH Delegate proposed the exclusion from embargo of radio spectrum analysers of the quadratic indicator type.

18. The UNITED KINGDOM Delegate stated that the strategic use of instruments of this type applied to the range between 500 and 600 Mc/s. It was for this reason that his Delegation had been unable to accept the German proposal and considered that the cut-off of 500 Mc/s should not be exceeded.

19. The COMMITTEE agreed to entrust to a Working Group the task of finding a satisfactory solution by means of the exclusion clause regarding radio spectrum analysers.

20. On the 8th December, the COMMITTEE, on the advice of the Working Group, agreed that the exclusion clause regarding radio spectrum analysers would be retained as in the current List definition, and that the definition of Item 1533 would be aligned with new definition of 1529.

CONCLUSION: The COMMITTEE agreed to adopt the following new definition for Item 1529:

"Electronic measuring, testing or calibrating instruments, having one or more of the following characteristics:

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- (a) Those designed for use at frequencies in excess of 500 Mc/s, except radio spectrum analysers. (See Item 1533.)
- (b) (i) Frequency measuring equipment or frequency standards designed for other than ground laboratory use with an accuracy better than 1 part in 10^7 ;
(ii) Ground laboratory frequency standards or frequency measuring equipment incorporating frequency standards with a stability over 24 hours of 1 part in 10^9 or better;
- (c) Testing instruments rated to maintain their specified operating data when operating over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below -25°C to above $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$."

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